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If the defalcation business keeps on even the solidest Democratic counties will soon be compelled to elect Republican treasurers as a precautionary meas-

It is greatly to the credit of Judge Brown, the new member of the Supreme Court, that most of the Democratic editors of the country are not acquainted with him.

THE success of the world's fair, from this time on, depends largely upon the people of the United States. If they will use their influence towards securing the proper co-operation of the several States, and will exert themselves individually, the fair can be made the greatest industrial and artistic exposition of the century.

THE "old-fashioned Christmas," when everybody drank egg-nog and other highly-flavored beverages, and the most of them drank too much, has given way to a season when Murphy temperance meetings are the most popular events. Times improve, and the modern way is the better. The best will be in that happy day when self-indulgent men have been educated in intelligence and will power to such an extent that temperance meetings are unnecessary.

THE firm of Mathai, Ingram & Co., of Baltimere, one of the largest manufacturers of tinware in the world, that has heretofore imported 200,000 boxes of tin-plate annually, has announced its intention of making its own tin-plate. This means that about \$1,400,000 a year will be spent at home instead of being sent abroad. A tin-plate factory is also being built in Brooklyn and one in St. Louis, while one in Chicago is already turning out tin. Really, it looks as if for very shame the free-trade papers would have to stop lying about tin.

THE Democratic State platform contained a great many planks, but the persons who constructed it are now engaged in disclaiming responsibility or explaining that a good many of them do not mean exactly what they say. The truth is that that portion of the platform which means anything at all was not written with the expectation that the party would be in a position to carry it out, and it is now proving highly inconvenient to the able Democratic statesmen who expect to "run things" during the coming session of the Legislature.

THE New York Times, which has devoted numerous editorials to proving that the President did not appreciate the importance of making a suitable appointment to the Supreme Bench and probably would not do so, is constrained to say that in the appointment of Judge Brown "Mr. Harrison has plainly disregarded all partisan considerations, and has honestly tried to make a selection with sole reference to the fitness of his nominee for the high office." Will the Times please name any important appointment in which the President has not done this?

THE dreadful "cloture" that Democratic papers are howling about has been in force in both branches of every State legislature and in the national House of Representatives since the foundation of the government. It has been resorted to hundreds of thousands of times to close debate, and is the only means known to parliamentary law of doing it. There is something supremely ridiculous in the idea that a proposition to introduce the old-fashioned "previous question" into the United States Senate should be denounced as an attack on free government.

THERE is great dissatisfaction among Democrats in the Ninth district over the recent election of editor French, of Lafayette, as warden of the Northern prison. The charge is made that it was the result of a ring arrangement. Warden Murdock, originally from Lafavette, had held the position twelve years, netting from \$12,000 to \$15,000 a year out of it, and rumor says he will go into the banking business. When he got ready to retire the board of managers concluded that so fat a place should be kept in the family, and proceeded to elect another Lafayette man and a member of the board to fill it. This savors very strongly of ring rule, and, from information that reaches the Journal, it is likely to make serious trouble for the Democratic bosses. It the farmers can make themselves heard in the coming Legislature they will probably demand an investigation of the

THE Pall Mall Gazette publishes a statement showing that British exports to the United States in November, 1890, amounted to \$7,306,860, as compared with \$8,152,985 in the corresponding | sion that, in the fullness of his heart, he

month last year. The decline was doubtless due in part to the unusual rush of goods before the new tariff law went into operation, though in some respects it ought to be permanent. Among the items imported in November this year are \$439,005 worth of cotton goods. \$690,345 worth of worsted goods, \$2,-168,975 worth of tin-plate, etc. Every dollar of this money ought to be kept at home. Think of our raising cotton, sending it to England for manufacture, and then importing \$439,005 worth of manufactured goods in one month! There is reason to believe that under the operation of the new tariff law the item of tin-plate will soon disappear from our importations, as, indeed, most of the other items that go to make up the \$7,306,860 worth imported during November ought to.

SENATOR FARWELL'S PERSONAL GRIEVANCE

Senator Farwell, of Illinois, seems to be attempting to divide the Republican party in that State. Being a candidate for re-election, and having come home to look after his chances, he has gone out of his way to attack and abuse the President. We do not think it misstating the case to say he has gone out of his way to do this, because in more than one interview he has evinced something more than willingness to speak on the subject, and has spoken with a degree of personal feeling that showed an anxiety to unbosom himself. His attacks on the President have been uncalled-for, undignified and vicious. The origin of his hostility to the President is well known. It grows out of his failure to control certain federal appointments in Illinois. Many persons will think that a very poor ground for a member of the legislative branch of the government to make a basis of hostility to the chief executive, but let that pass.

In publicly attacking and abusing the President who is, for the time being, the chosen representative of the Republican party, Senator Farwell places himself in the position of opposing the administration, while he is, at the same time, ask ing the Republicans of Illinois to reelect him to the Senate. This is, in effect, asking them to choose between the President and himself as the representative of Republican ideas and principles, and to indorse his attacks on the President by re-electing him to the Sen-

We do not think the Republican party in Illineis is big enough to divide. President Harrison carried the State by 22,000 majority, but in the recent election the majority was greatly reduced, although Mr. Farwell's candidacy for the Senate was involved, and it might have been supposed that his personal popularity would have prevented any diminution in the majority of 1888. Regarding the matter from the stand-point of practical politics, we think Senator Farwell has made a mistake in attempting to divide the Republican party of Illinois, and the best thing they can do is to stand by the administration. As Senator Farwell has publicly taken the position of an anti-administration man, the administration Republicans of Illinois cannot consistently support him. Under the circumstances his election would be little less than an insult to the President, and we cannot believe the Republicans of Illinois will put themselves in that position. Senator Farwell's personal grievance is not broad enough for a party platform.

SECESSION AND CLEVELAND CHAMPION.

A friend has sent the Journal a copy the Waco (Tex.) Plaindealer of Nov. 15, in which he has marked several articles. In a letter accompanying the paper the sender remarks that the articles he has marked "do not sound like the utterances of a loyal man," but they confirm his opinion formed by traveling through the South for two winters. The first paragraph marked is as follows: Truth can never be affected by any re-

sult-the temporary triumph of error can not tarnish its laster. The result of the war did not establish it as true that one section of a free country had the right to coerce the other-it only proved that for the time being error is triumphant, and might is the rule of right.

It would seem that such a positive declaration of the right of secession might suffice for one issue, but such was not the opinion of the editor, for after three paragraphs glorying in the great Democratic victory he states his pet heresy more emphatically, as follows:

The right of secession, it is said, is settled by the results of the war. It is an indisputable fact that when one section of a free country takes up arms to coerce another, the coercionists assume the role of tyrants-tyranny and oppression can never make truth out of falsehood; therefore, the right of secession remains unaffected by the results of the war; with only this exception, for the time being it is an unused and an impracticable truth.

In addition to these paragraphs, two full columns are devoted to a "retrospective" of the war, in which, as history, he declares that the North began the war, and was responsible for the four years of bloodshed. That the reader may have a faint idea of its temper and falsity, the following is given as a sam-

One of the first acts of the usurper, Abe Lincoln, and his co-conspirators on seizing upon the government (which they did under the forms of an election which was purely sectional), was to levy war on the free and independent States of the South, ostensibly to "preserve the Union," but the real ob ject was the freedom of the "niggers," rapine, robbery and plunder, that they might enrich themselves and impoverish the South. Under this policy the North was enriched, the South impoverished and left naked, bleeding and dying, like the man who "fell among thieves," and, but for the true patriots and good Samaritans of the North, the "copperheads," the South had died by the wayside.

The above are, undoubtedly, samples of the bitterness, the hate and the falsehood which, through local weekly papers, are poisoning the minds of the young people of the South and keeping alive the heresy of secession, hate for the North and disregard of national authority. The daily papers do not publish such false and mischievous stuff, but, unfortunately, the papers most read are those weeklies published in country towns, and, what is more deplorable, they constitute nearly all the reading that a large part of the Southern people have. How far these ebullitions of the secessionist and Unionhater are due to the Democratic triumph cannot be estimated, but the fact that all the other editorial paragraphs are shouts of victory, warrants the conclu-

aired his secession sentiments, believing that a Democratic victory was a full vindication of the "lost cause." Here is a sample of the jubilation of the Texas secessionist and Democrat:

The old Democratic ship came into port with colors flying. "'Tis the old ship of Zion, hallelujsh! She has landed many thousands and she'll land as many more!" But there is one thing in which this

dispenser of sectional hate and lies is in full accord with Northern Democrats, and particularly the Northern mugwump-he is a free-trader and a zealous supporter of Mr. Cleveland. In regard to the latter and his opponent, the Waco Plaindealer says:

The temporary boom and boost of David B. Hill for the Democratic nominee for President in 1892 is likely to be short lived. The rank and file of the Democracy will not forget that Mr. Hill once betrayed the chief of his party with a Judas kiss to satisfy his own personal ambition, and no faithful work of his now can atone for that act: nor are they likely to ferget the fact that Mr. Cleveland stands out to-day as the main factor in the late Democratic

The man who refers to the sublimest character of the age as "Abe Lincoln" is enthusiastic for Cleveland because he regards his re-election as a vindication of the right of secession. For that and for no other cause is he a Cleveland

HOME RULE IN THE SOUTH.

Of all the objections brought against a national election law, the pretense that it would destroy "home rule" in the South is the most hypocritical and fraudulent. The very object of the law is to establish home rule. At present there is no home rule in the South. The only rule known there is the rule of minorities and of fraud. The election laws of the Southern States are framed expressly for maintaining that kind of rule. Take North Carolina, for instance. In that State the people do not elect justices of the peace or county commissioners. Under the reconstruction Constitution of 1868 the Republicans gave the people the township system for the election of local officers In 1870 the Democrats got control of the Legislature by ku-klux outrages, and gerrymandered the State so as to give them permanent control. In 1875 the Constitution was amended, making justices of the peace elective by the Legislature, instead of by the people. These justices choose the county commissioners, and the latter conduct the local government of the counties. North Carolina has ninety-six counties and more than nine hundred townships, and the present election law is framed so as to bring every one of them under the Democratic system which deprives the people of home rule. This law is so framed as to place all local elections under the control of the Legislature, which is always Democratic, and nothing but an overwhelming majority in the Legislature could change it. This is the condition of affairs in North Carolina, and there are other Southern States where it is much worse. There is no home rule nor republican government in any part of the South. It is true that Congress could not alter the State laws, but it could enforce honest national elections, and that would be a beginning towards home rule in State affairs.

A JUDICIAL CONTRAST.

The two appointments made by Presi dent Harrison to the Supreme Bench afford a very marked and favorable contrast to the two made by his predecessor. Mr. Cleveland's appointments were Justice Lamar and Chief-justice Fuller. The first had never held a leading rank in the legal profession, had been out of it for many years, had never been on the bench, was rusty in the law, and noted for absent-mindedness and lack of mental grip. He was too old to learn new duties, and his best working days were past. Within a few days it has been openly intimated that his mind is necessary to retire from the bench. Chief-justice Fuller was known as good trial lawyer, a fluent speaker, the possessor of a fertile imagination and a flowery style, and a sometime writer of verses. He had never been on the bench, and was not supposed to possess a judicial mind. His written opinions show that he has not, and probably never will have, a good legal style.

Contrast with these the two appointments made by President Harrison-Judges Brewer and Brown. Both have devoted their lives to the legal profession and won distinction at the bar; both had served many years as judge of a United States District Court; one was noted for his knowledge of corporation law and the other for his knowledge of admiralty law; both are known to possess judicial minds and have had long training in that direction; both are in the prime of life and with large capacity for work; both can write an opinion in good law English, and neither, so far as known, has ever attempted to write poetry. The Supreme Court was in no way strengthened by the appointment of Justice Lamar and Chief-justice Fuller, but in Justices Brewer and Brown it gains two judges of proved ability and large capacity for work.

This is a familiar argument, and here is a good case to illustrate it. Apparently the Canadian farmer has been compelled to reduce his prices to just the extent of the tariff in order to gain admission to this market, in which case how does it appear that the tariff is a tax on our own people But any one must see that if such be the case the tariff can afford no protection to the American turkey. The Canadian farmer has suffered to the extent of the tariff, but the Boston market is unaffected is it not? Where then is the gain to the American farmer?-Springfield Republican

In this instance the gain to the American farmer lies in the fact that he sells more turkeys, because the reduced profit of the Canadians makes them less keen in their competition. The point is right here, and it is a point the freetraders invariably ignore. Every man in business knows that every competitor in his field reduces his profits by just so much. While he may not reduce the profits on a single sale, he reduces the number of sales, and the result shows in the gross profits.

In his speech at the free-trade banquet in New York, Governor Boies, of Iowa, said Western farmers had repudiated the Republican party "because the Republican party, in a line of successions but once broken in a third of a century.

has ignored their reasonable demands because in all that time but one voice in high places has called attention to the most essential of their wants, and that voice was the voice of a Democratic President." Whereupon the Iowa State Register rises to remark that "during twenty-five years of that 'third of a century' Governor Boies was an earnes advocate of Republicanism, and gave the direct lie to that statement in every speech he made." Governor Boies belongs to the school of demagogues represented by our Governor Gray, who are never quite so eloquent as when denouncing the record they assisted in making. There is no Democrat quite so mean as a renegate Republican.

THE New York Financier, a recognized authority in business and financial circles, says: "The bankers of the country think New York's banking business is large, and that the percentage of increase of deposits during the last six years is, or ought to be, larger than elsewhere; but this is a mistake, so far as the percentage of increase of business is concerned, for Chicago beats New York over 125 per cent. upon New York's increase." This is a compliment not only to the metropolis of the West, but to the West itself, showing that the course of commerce, as well as of empire, is westward. Under the new census the center of population is in Indiana, and by the same token the center of commercial activity seems to be not far distant.

THE New York Star says: "The South is furnishing an object lesson which alleged Republican statesmen would do well to study." The object lesson which thus excites the admiration of the Star is the fact that "the cotton crop that has just been gathered is one of the largest on record," that the movement of this crop brings millions of dollars in gold into the country, and that, to cripple so great an interest by partisan legislation would be a suicidal policy. So it would; but the Star fails to mention that a considerable part of this cotton crop is raised and owned by negroes, and that nearly all the labor of producing it is done by them. The idea that the cotton crop would be endangered by doing justice to the negroes is a little too ridiculous for serious consideration.

YESTERDAY was a typical Christmas day. The snow-storm, the first of the season, came after a succession of bright days, and just in time to give a white Christmas. In this respect it was storm after a calm, but in another it was a calm after a storm, for, with deserted streets and closed stores, the central part of the city presented a striking contrast to the crowded sidewalks and busy throngs it had shown for several days before. The people, perhaps, were no less busy than they had been, but in a different place and way-in their homes and with Christmas delights. Thus, while joy reigned supreme within closed doors and around cheerful fires, the storm had everything its own way outside, and the snow swept along deserted streets from early morn till early night.

THERE is no need for an affidavit to accompany the Hillsboro, Ill., story describing the case of a young woman who, after being confined to her room with nervous troubles until she could neither walk nor see, suddenly found her vision and power of locomotion restored while a band of "Pentecost sisters" prayed with her. Such cases are common enough, and the account may be accepted without question. What the Hillsbore woman needed to restore her to her normal condition was an excitement of the perves that medical treatment had not been able to give. It might have come through sudden fright, or the hearing of startling news, or in a hundred different ways. In this instance the stimulation came from the presence and exhortations of the pious visitors, and the woman failing, and that he may soon find it arose and walked. There is nothing supernatural about it. Every physician knows of such cases, but in his cases there is this difference: That the cures are ascribed to natural causes, and there is no publicity, while the socalled "faith cures" are heralded far and wide as wonderful manifestations of the power of prayer. It is to be noticed that the successful results of prayer are invariable in cases of nervous troubles. No Pentecost sisters or other praying bands have vet succeeded in causing a man with a broken leg to arise and walk, or straightened a curved spine, or cured a typhoid fever or small-pox patient. When broken and diseased bones are healed and malignant diseases routed it will be time to consider seriously the claims of the prayer-cure de-

Many Democratic lawyers and editors of the small-potato school concluded that the new supreme judge could not be much of a man, because they did not happen to know him. The opinion of those who do know him is worth rather more. Here are a few from Chicago:

Judge Blodgett, of the federal bench, has known Judge Brown for many years, and holds him in high esteem. He said: "Judge Brown was appointed judge of the United States Dis-trict Corrt in Michigan in 1873. I knew him personally, and he is an accomplished and genial gentleman. He is an able jurist, and his record on the bench is an enviable one." Robert T. Lincoln, United States minister to England, said: "I have met Judge Brown so-cially, and regard him as a brilliant and clever man. By general repute he is a great jurist. His appointment was not a surprise, as he has been talked of for the position for weeks. Alfred Russell, another Detroit lawyer, was a candidate for the place, and many thought the President would honor Michigan in the appointment." Edward S. Isham said: "I have known Judge Brown for many years as a United States dis-trict judge. He has distinguished himself by his conduct and rulings on his circuit, and has made a desirable reputation as a man and a lawyer. He is an accomplished and cultivated gentleman.

THE sleighs that have been stored in Indianapolis stable-lofts for the past three years will be brought down, dusted off and put to use. The man who owns one of these vehicles will now have a chance to find out what a popular citizen be is.

and I regard his appointment as a most excel-

QUORTIZE Ow, the Pinto, who is said to be figuring as the Messiah, is likely to be heard from again. At least, if he is heard from, he will be remembered. No one could forget that name.

A MAN in Morgan county is picking ripe watermelons, but they are probably not half so large and luscious as the annual bills that are ripe next Thursday.

CHRISTMAS is the one day of the year when the average bachelor wishes he did not exist. It is the penalty he pays for failing to do his duty to humanity.

THE latest announcement in the way of bold undertakings is the proposed connection of New York and Chicago by telephone. Already the cities of New York, Buffalo,

Erie and intermediate points are connected, and if the weather is favorable the line will be opened to Cleveland in the spring. The fact that the patent on the Bell telephone expires in 1893 makes it important to utilize the intervening time, and the next two years are likely to see a great extension of telephone service.

THE b-t-f-l s-n-w is with us, and promises to stay awhile. The people who like that sort of thing are likely to have as much of it as they like.

THE people who have been wishing for a snowy Christmas were happy yesterday, of course. Other people were happy in spite of the snow.

F. M., Lebanon, Ind.: Evanston, Ill. BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Undying Love. She-Am I the only girl you ever loved? He-I think so. I have loved you for six months now. It never lasted that long with me

Bitter Disappointment. Weary Watkins--Git anything fer Christmas,

Hangry Higgins-Naw. I had my heart set on one o' them plush-kivered manicure sets-but they ain't no show in this world for the workin'man, anyhow. The Int. Comp. Again.

Timmins-Is there any law against killing a Simmons-I suppose so. Why! Timmins-Oh, nothing much. I sent in a little poem about "Her eyes were filled with the light of a glorious joy," and it came out as "glorious

jag," that's all. Unconsidered Trifles. Many a church has been disrupted by politics but did any one ever hear of a political club

splitting on the sacrament or foreordination?

The man who winks at a Kansas drug clerk can get what he wants in the twinkling of an eye. Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, who has

only one eye, denies that all men are equal. Some of the Indians in the Bad Lands may It is likely that Mr. William Duvall, of Balti-

more, is a lineal descendant of the famous Claude. The young woman who strikes out from home to make her own living is now called the bachelor girl. She is entirely distinct from the bache

Hypocrisy is the tribute that vice pays for vir-When money gets tight there is a call for the

The Augusta Chronicle accuses editor Dana of being the Nestor of the knickerbocker journalists. All wrong. Mr. Dana's voice is raised for trousers always and ever.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

THE late Gen. Alfred Howe Terry was more than six feet tall, and had light hair and blue eyes.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD 18 a man of unbound ed hospitality, and gives a hearty welcome to any fellow-countryman in his beautiful Japanese home. THE Turkish Sultan's daughter has been educated in accordance with European

ideas, and is a young lady of taste and accomplishments. She is especially known as a pianist of remarkable execution. MISS NELLY KELLEY, of the Ohio State Journal, is a regular "first-wire" operator of the Associated Press, at the same salary that is paid to the "first-wire" men. She

takes fifteen thousand words in a night. PETER's pence have rather declined of late. So far they have yielded 13,000,000 francs a year. The Pope has already accumulated a considerable sum of money which he has well invested, destined for a reserved fund for the church

LORD LYTTON (better known to the world of letters as Owen Meredith) is the present British embassador in Paris. His Sunday morning breakfast, at which he brings together the greatest literary and diplomatic lights, are the talk of the town. GEN. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, in the course

ton, Monday, announced that it was the last criminal case in which he would ever appear. General Butler schieved his early reputation in that line of practice MISS RAY FRANK is one of the few Jewesses who in recent times have preached in a synagogue. On the day of Atonement she spoke at Spokane Falls, Wash., and so in-terested her hearers that they decided to

of his argument in a criminal case at Bos-

establish a permanent congregation there. In speaking of the minute parasites which are found in the hairy part of a tiger's foot, a scientist says: "They constitute one of the most wonderful curiosities I know of in the animal world. The para sites are so small as to be almost invisible to the naked eye, and yet each is a perfect counterpart of the tiger."

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE ALFRED TOWN-SEND had been married twenty-five years last Sunday, Dec. 21. Among the surviving attendants of their wedding party are Edmund C. Stedman and Daniel Dougherty. They have two children and two grand-children. "Gath" is nearly fifty and owns two miles of South Mountain at Gapland,

PAUL HAMILTON WELCH, son of the late Philip H. Welch, the humorist, has just recovered from a dangerous attack of typhoid fever. Paul is the eldest of the four children in whose behalf "The Welch Memorial Fund" of about \$26 000 was raised, as tribute to the remarkable heroism displayed by their father during the lingering and painful illness which ended in his death Feb. 24, 1889. The \$24,000 of this fund which was deposited with the United States Trust Company, to be paid over to Mrs. Welch in installments during the education of the children, has been so invested as to yield an income of more than \$1,100 during the

LORD HOUGHTON'S correspondence, lately published, includes some new and interesting fragments of Carlyle. Here is Carlyle's account of his last sight of Thack eray: "Poor Thackeray! I saw him not ten days ago. I was riding in the dusk, heavy of heart, along by the Serpentine and Hyde Park, when some human brother from a chariot, with a young lady in it, threw me a shower of salutations. I looked up-it was Thackeray with his daughter; the last time I was to see him in this world. He had many fine qualities, no guile or malice against any mortal; a big mass of a soul, but not strong in proportion; a beautifu vein lay struggling about in him. Nobody in our day wrote, I should say, with such perfection of style."

MR. THEODORE WELD, famous as an antislavery lecturer, is now eighty-eight years old, but remarkably vigorous for one of his age. An old friend who visited him at Hyde Park, Mass., recently says: "Mr. Weld's declining years are made happy by the tender care of his son Stuart and his estimable wife, while the little grandson, Louis, is a constant source of enjoyment in the household. Mr. Weld closely resembles the poet Bryant in looks, although Mr. Weld's eyes are always uplifted, while in the portraits of the poet the eyes are down cast. His snow-white hair and beard. which he wears very long, give him patriarchal appearance, and as we passed along the streets of hilly Hyde Park every man, woman and child we chanced to meet had a pleasant word or smile for their highly-honored townsman, one of the last of the brave Abolitionists and a dis-

tinguished lecturer, teacher and scholar. In a lecture in Boston, last Sunday, Prof. Mary Whitney, of Vassar College, gave a pleasant sketch of the life of Maria Mitchell. Miss Mitchell, she said, never sank the friend and teacher in the astronomer. She belonged to the class of reformers who are reformers through conviction. She was essentially conservative, and in her youth not in favor of woman suffrage or of the appearance of women in public affairs. She was, however, a constant upholder of the higher education of women, as she was of the theory of co-education, and in time she became an ardent suffragist. Prominent as a teacher, reformer and scientist,

she was always a simple, sincere won sn remarkable for her simple habits and her directness of expression. Always retaining the influence of her Quaker home, she became allied with the Unitarians, although she owned no creed. The one central point of her character was the union of her moral and intellectual life.

PATRIOTISM NOT PARTISANISM.

Some Reflections Suggested by the Prestdeut's Recent Journey to the West. George William Curtis, in Harpers' Magazine

Recently there was a pleasant episode in the ardors of party politics. It was the journey of the President to his home in Indiana. What secret purpose he or any man may have had we cannot know, and for our present purpose we need not care. The President's speeches justly assumed that his fellow-citizens whom he addressed, and who came in multitudes to greet him, were in good faith fellow-citizens, animated by a common patriotism amid what-ever differences of opinion. They assumed that all were equally lovers of liberty and justice, and that all sought the common welfare; that however they might differ upon views of public policy, they did not because of such differences become a company of goats on one side and of sheep on the other; that half were not scoundrels, and thieves, and knaves of every discrirtion, and the other half saints fresh from There is obviously no reason why the tone

of the President speaking from a railway car might not be that of every stump in the country. It is equally obvious that if it

were so, our politics would be no less interesting and our statesmen no less respectable. Patriotism is not incompatible with the most earnest politics. But the eager citizen who insists that partisanship is pa-triotism has not yet mastered the whole subject. Parties are full of patriots, but it is not those who are distinctively partisans who are therefore distinctively patriots. Washington was especially a patriot, and his convictions and sympathies were with the Federal party. But he could not be truly described as especially a partisan.

The interest of the late executive excursion lay in recalling these truths, and un-doubtedly the tone of the President's speeches and the character of his reception every-where were really instinctive. They were due to the feeling that the interest in the President is properly patriotic, and not partisan; that he represents the whole people, and not a part of them; and that now, nearly a hundred years after his death. Washington is still the typical President. Yet if, tried by his standard, as a citizen of trong personal feelings and positive politcal views, our political standards of conduct make him seem a little ideal, is it be cause conduct and views like his have be-come impracticable? If so, why? Con-fessedly his conduct and views were merely

THAT "CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION."

those of a patriot. Are we ready to admit that patriotism like his has become obso-

It Was One Democrats Will Yet Be Ashamed Of-Falsehood Cannot Win Twice. New York Press.

The latest contribution of the prophet of free trade, Grover Cleveland, to the tariff literature of the day, his speech last night at the Reform Club dinner, is for the most part based on the theory that the free-trade lement has recently won a complete victory in national politics. True, he closes by the admonition that their "work is not yet done," but he accepts the recent elections as positive victories from which changes in the policy of the national government are sure to flow. This view is best seen in his facetious remarks about Republican Senators and Representatives who regarded his first tariff message as certain to result in their party's triumph, but has now wrought its discomfiture, through "The Campaign of Education," which was his toast. These gentlemen were perfectly right in their predictions, as Mr. Cleveland's signal defeat in 1888 proved, and we have yet to ascertain whether the Democratic House, elected this year, is the presage of continued Democratic victory or simply the outgoing of the waters from the shore to return in a mighty Republican tidal wave in 1892

Surely there are as reasonable grounds for belief that the campaign of education, which will be carried on in the pratical beneficial effects of the McKinley bill, as demonstrated in the next two years, wi result in a new indorsement of the Republican policy of protection, which has never yet been rejected at a popular election, as that the free-traders can carry the country in 1892, because they have carried the House so overwhelmingly in 1890. Their overwhelming majority has given them no power to undo the people's will as expressed in 1888, nor can it be undone except by the people themselves in a national election. 'The campaign of education," which consisted this year in lies about "McKinley prices," cannot be worked in 1892 against the prosperity and good times that will result from Republican tariff legislation and the genuine "intelligence and thoughtfulness" of the people, about which Mr. Cleve-land prated as the cause of free-trade success this year will be with the Republican party. No political victory over a great principl of government is won until the policy of the government concerning that principle is changed. The free-traders are no nearer a change in the tariff policy to-day than they were in 1883, when they swept the country at the congressional elections, as they did this year, but without attaining such a large majority and that is why Mr. Cleveland's congratulations to the freetraders, last night, were like cold victuals to a beggar. Free trade is not yet the policy of this government, and never will be while freemen think.

The Harrison Administration.

There are a host of people in the cities and in politics who for a year back have talked, written and acted as if their own prejudices and objections to Pressident Har-rison colored and controlled the opinion of the country. A chorus of objection and criticism in a few newspapers has been interpreted as the voice of the people. It is not-far, from it. President Harrison has given the country a clean, efficient and steadily improving administration. It has had no scandals, as President Cleveland's had in the very Cabinet of the chief executive. It has stood to its prin-ciples on all points. The reform of the civil service has been stead-ily extended. With one solitary exception-in the Pension Office-the selections made for high position have com-manded public confidence. The land has been spared the sickening series of incompetent men at home and abroad raised to office by President Cleveland and dropped again when their characters and records were known. It is easy to level at President Harrison the carping criticism con-stantly leveled at earnest, sincere and conscientious men who try to do their duty and live up to their standard of right and wrong. Such men are often called "narrow," "cold," "opinionated" and "obstinate," as the President is, but we trust the day is far distant when this criticism will represent the sober, settled judgment of the country, and the position taken by President Harrison and his administration in this farmers' poll shows that it does not.

The Enemies It Has Made.

The so-called force bill is a bill to prevent force and frand at the polls. Instead of being a bayonet bill it is a bill to prohibit the use of shot-guns and rifles at federal elections. Every political assassin and ballot-box-stuffer is opposed to this bill. Every Bourbon bulldozer, every sur-vivor of the Ku-Klux klau, every burner of negro cabins and butcher of negro families. is opposed to a federal election law,

Kept in Stock.

The old rumor of a rupture between President Harrison and Secretary Blaine is revived. It will be noticed that this rumor always is revived on dull Mondays or at other times when authentic news is scarce. The Washington correspondents keep it on hand as a kind of stock capital on which they can draw when it becomes necessary

Kansas City Star (Mug.)

The tariff commission in Spain has submitted a personal report to the government reciting the disastrous effects of protection and opposing a further increase of duties. Thus the most unenlightened country in Europe has set an example worthy of imi-tation by the most progressive nation in the world.

Lost His Grip.

Washington Post.
A New York dentist had to pay \$1,200 for allowing a freshly extracted tooth to slip down a patient's throat. It will pay him to work up a more robust pull in his precinct.